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They were imposed not as the only practicable means of meeting the financial requirements of the crisis, but as the only means which the parliamentary divisions of the previous week had made it possible to adopt within the few hours prior to the departure of the mail. The duties were passed in a crush and a panic, and the arrangement is not entitled to the deference due to a deliberately adopted system of taxation. Both Houses

the approval of their own consciences and payment out of the depositors. He had great pleasure in moving the resolution. Mr. Bruce seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Mr. G. A. Lloyd then briefly reviewed the arduous duties of the office-bearers of such institutions, and said that a juvenile concert was held. Several of the children commenced playing, and the school recited and sang some very interesting pieces. The pianist and musician, Master Nollmo, to the great delight of the juvenile portion of the audience and the entertainment of the adult portion, performed some operatic airs on a small organ. In a remarkably skilful manner, and the maestro was applauded by the whole assemblage singing the National Anthem.

much done. There, as at Wanganui, the natives seem afraid to make a stand against the colonial troops and native contingent. Colonel Lyons's attempts to reach them have been frequent of late, but for the most part useless, as they invariably make off and leave empty passes. Their stronghold at the place known as the Gorge has been deserted, although of great strength, and in all probability the 1st Waikato Regiment will have to settle down on the congested land in the neighbourhood of the

under Captains Lively and Talbot, and Lieutenants Longley, with Captain Corbett's company of B. Rangers, Captain Harris in command, started from 7 a. m., and proceeded along the beach to the southwest till they came to the Nguato stream; here they turned inland, and followed the stream to the westward. They went on through the dense forest, also descending, and then still further inland to Pipiripi, the place where seeking, which was reached about 1.30 on the morning of the 6th. Captain Corbett and some of his natives were with them, and when they got to the foot of the hill on which the three dead, a dog began barking, having no doubt heard the firing. The natives appeared to be incredulous, and when they were told that the dead were the same denizens for one of the natives.

ROBE BUSHANGERS APPREHENDED.—Whatever the force of the police in other parts of the colony, the force of the Weymouth is displaying the most at its efficiency. Last Saturday afternoon, the sergeant in charge to Mr. Peterson, Lydard that two bushangers had robbed a Mr. Deane and another person on the M. Road. Prompt measures were at once taken, and the happy to state that two men named Hall and Kelly, answering the description of the robbers, and well-known to the force, were apprehended yesterday near Piper's station on the Sydney Road. They were taken to the station and alluded to by our *Thyngs* correspondent. The two men stuck up some posters in that neighbourhood, and the police deserve to be complimented for the vigilance with

[illegible]

CONTRACT.

2. Chief Secretary's Office, Melbourne, 25th January 1966.—Sir,—Adverting to the letter from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, as noticed in the margin, and to the papers enclosed herewith, I have the honour to state that it does not appear to the Cabinet that the case against the P and O. Company

The following communication was addressed by the Chief Secretary to the Governments of the adjacent colonies :—

Statement showing the time occupied by the steamer from Point de Galle to Melbourne, in excess of the contract time, from March, 1864, to December 1865 :—

* The number of hours beyond the number of days is not given but if added in each case would bring the average overtime to least three days.

a proposition to reform the Legislative Coun

These aspirations, without making pretensions to any great foresight, to be the consequences which may be reasonably anticipated to flow from a reform in the mode of electing the Assembly, and from an alteration in the structure of the Assembly, are the will, of course, deep-seated those irrational zealots who wish to find in a reform of the Upper House a project for the support, or for subalternating it, of the other Chamber, but, for the most part, appreciating the value of the bicameral system, with view to approximation a change which promises a more useful character, increase the usefulness, and consolidate the position of the House of Representatives. A Council elected on a broad basis will help to maintain that equilibrium in our Constitution which all experience has shown to be essential to the stability of the Republic, and the institutions of a free country, and will be ever anxious to promote the real progress and permanent prosperity of the colony, with which the interests of the more educated and cultured classes are indissolubly associated. In virtue of the important classes it represents, it will feel itself justified in taking a firm stand in opposition to hasty legislation, to changes proposed in a moment of passion, to the influence of popular frenzy, and to schemes of policy devised for the purpose of humouring the prevalent delusion of the hour. As the country becomes more settled, and the population more numerous, the character of the Assembly which distinguishes it in old countries, the stability of its action, its wisdom, its moderation, the situations of the Upper House will increase in numbers, intelligence, and influence; and there will be no need to conclude, a corresponding improvement in the political, and in electoral, status of the representatives.

Entertaining these opinions, the soundness of which is capable of being tested by every reflective reader who will be at the trouble to forecast the development of the country, is attributable by those who have occurred in the older countries, to the fact that in Britain, we cannot but regard with hopeful feelings such a reform of the Legislative Council as will insure a "lateral extension of the suffrage," and will materially reduce, without abolishing, the proper qualification of its members. And it is creditable to the sagacity of the British people, that they should have clearly divined the eventual result of a Government of this kind, and should have placed themselves abreast of public opinion, by promptly concurring with the advocates of this reform, in admitting its necessity and promoting its accomplishment.

December 14.

There would be some ground to hope for a recovery from this downward course if even a fourth part of the external debt of eighty millions—the whole of which was accumulated since the Crimean war—had been expended on the improvement of the country, which had fair play to be productive eventually. But the most enthusiastic admirer of the Turks cannot point out one single undertaking of the kind, except the building of the Bagdad railway, which is a most enterprising, for the ill success of which, however, the Turks are not responsible—the new road from Broese to Gimitik. Where, then, it may be asked, has the money been squandered on the army and navy, on expensive changes in military uniforms, on ironclads, on the demolition and reconstruction of magnificent palaces and castles, on the building of railways, on the maintenance of the Imperial will or which is mainly responsible for the present and similar wasteful outlays, the principal ministers of state? These are chargeable with a still more culpable mania for the acquisition of the empire. It is notorious that contracts and concessions have been made without the intervention of numerous middle-men.

It appears that, in the discussion which took place in the Grand Council, respecting the new loan, Rushdī Bey, former Pasha was powerfully assisted by Mustafa Pasha, former Pasha of Egypt. The latter, who is vehemently denounced the system of loans and subsidies to the ruin of the country. Moreover, he characterized the policy of the present Government as a policy of ruin. The Grand Council, after having considered the interests of the State, and concluded by proposing a true statement of the actual condition of the empire, and especially of its financial embarrassments, and the necessity of reforms, and that the Ministers collectively should join in urging His Majesty those reforms which they considered indispensable for the salvation of the country. The Grand Council then adjourned. The Ministers, however, since then the sittings of the Grand Council have been suspended. —*Paid Mail Gazette.*

from the *Saturday Review*, December

Indeed, putting aside all other considerations, to become a question of moment whether the criminal movement be not a very partially-disguised portion of the systematic policy pursued by the champions of the right of "white" strong-armed women against feeble-minded men. Are nodding on the shoulders of a woman of woman's equality, woman has quite achieved for herself the prize of superiority. When we doubt this has only to make the helpless attack, the invasion of a steel-bound petticoat, or to avoid the charge of a brawny nursemaid, with expansive whale bone, piloting a suburban perambulator. A stiff-necked, unfeeling, unfeeling, unfeeling, unfeeling, unfeeling, unpunctual, rigid, his dangerous woman would avoid the scented phalanx of evening dresses in the stalls of theatre or concert-room, or seeks to insinuate herself into the arms of a man of higher caste in the remotest corner of a favourite pew, or, as she meets in the parks, in the theatre, and in the church—everywhere we see the outward and unmistakable signs of female domination. And it is with this imperiousness of mind that she is so often so easily interrupted by the penitential responses of the sex which has not only impinged his ribs, and half-buried himself in its voluminous cloud of muslin and taffeta, but has also, in the most unbecoming manner, used the weapons which destroy his peace of body and of mind. It seems, indeed, the spirit of the most ruthless irony which extorts from a busy woman, as she passes, the confession of her own weakness, her bonnets nodding in conscious oddity, the confession that they are withered like grass and forget to eat their bread: though perhaps a cynical observer, looking at the woman, might suppose that a far more reasonable confession, might be deemed to admit of the woman's penitential confession that they are become like pelicans in the wilderness and owls in the desert.

That grumbling or invective will ever put down flagrant nuisance, we do not venture to hope. The only effective cure will be the severest kind of ridicule—that which takes the form of a practical *reductio ad absurdum*.

“THE MUSEUMS OF THE WAR

It was at the very height of the *furore* aforementioned, that one morning the readers of the *Sun*—at that time only twenty-five hundred in number—were thrilled with the announcement in its columns of certain "Great Astronomical Discoveries Lately Made" by John Herschel, L.D., F.R.S., &c., at the Court of God's Hope "purporting to be a republication from a Supplement to the *Edinburgh Journal of Science*." The heading of the article was striking enough, yet was far from conveying any adequate idea of its contents. When the latter became known, the excitement went beyond all bounds, and grew into a veritable epidemic. The *Sun* was daily assailed by crowds of people of the very first class, vehemently applying for copies of the issue containing the wonderful details.

The opening of the narrative was in the highest review style; and the majestic, yet subdued, dignity of its periods at once claimed respectful attention, while its perfect cadence, and its wealth of accurate scientific detail, exacted the homage of belief from all but cross-grained and inexorable sceptics.

It commences thus :—
 "In this unusual addition to our journal we have the happiness to make known to the British public the discovery of a new world, a new era, a new discovery in astronomy, which will build an imperishable monument to the age in which we live, and confer upon the present generation of the human race a power and strength for the future which is incalculable. We have discovered that the stars of heaven are the hereditary regalia of man, as the intellectual sovereign of the animal creation. He may now fold the Zodiac around him with a loftier consciousness of his mental superiority."
 The writer then eloquently decanted upon the sublime achievement by which man pierced the bounds that hemmed him in, and with sensations of awe approached the revelations of his own genius in the stars of the heavens, and with intense interest described the manner in which he, surpassing all that his father had ever attained; and by some stupendous apparatus about to unveil the remotest mysteries of the sidereal space, pausing for many hours ere he could penetrate the veil which hid from life the veil from his own overwhelming success.

for it capped the climax of public curiosity:—
 "Well might he pause! He was about to become
 the sole depositary of wondrous secrets which had
 been hid from the eyes of all men that had lived since
 the world began. He was about to reveal to the world
 with a diadem of knowledge which would give him a
 conscious pre-eminence above every individual of his
 species who then lived or had lived in the generations
 that are passed away. He paused ere he broke the
 seal of the casket that contained it."
 "Was not this introduction enough to stimulate the
 wonder-bush of all the stupid gazeboes, until
 each particular booth was thronged and
 like quills upon the fretful porcupine."
 At all events, such was the effect, and it was im-
 possible at first to supply the frantic demand, even of
 the coarsest and most vulgar of the people.

The suggestion, thus happily approved, was immediately acted upon, and a subscription, headed by that liberal patron of science, the Duke of Sussex, with £10,000, was backed by the reigning King of England with his royal word for any sum that might be required to make up the £20,000, the amount required. No time was wasted, and the experiment failed, in January, 1833, the house of Hartley and Grant, at Dumbarton (Scotland), succeeded in casting the huge object-glass of the new apparatus, measuring twenty-four feet (or six times that of the elder object-glass) in diameter; weighing 14,826 pounds, or nearly four tons, after being polished, and possessing a magnifying power of 4200 times—a perfectly pure, spotless, achromatic lens, without a partial bubble or flaw!

Of course, after a) elaborate a description of a) following a result as this, the *Edinburgh Scientific Journal* (i.e., the writer in the *New York Sun*) could not have been equally precise in reference to subsequent details. John Herschel and his amazing apparatus having been selected by the Board of Longitude to observe the transit of Venus, the Cape of Good Hope was chosen, because, upon the 8th of September, 1824, acting in conjunction with one to Lapland, which went out for the same purpose in the eighteenth century, it had been noticed that the attraction of the Earth would be such that the transit of Venus of the large instruments seven or eight seconds from the perpendicular, and consequently greatly impaired the enterprise. At the Cape, on the contrary, there was no such danger of the exposure of the transit, this difficulty could not occur. Accordingly, on the 6th of September, 1824, with a design to become perfectly familiar with the working of this new gigantic instrument, the Cape of Good Hope was visited before the period of his observations of Mercury. John Herschel sailed from London, accompanied by Doctor Grant (the supposed informant), Lieutenant Drummond, and a party of the best English workmen, and arrived at the Cape the apparatus was conveyed, in four days' time, to the great elevated plain, thirty-five miles to the west of the Cape Town, on trains drawn by two relief-teams of oxen, and by the aid of the numerous caravans of Dutch boers. For the details of the huge fabric (with which the lens and its reflectors were set up, I must refer to the curious reader to the pamphlet itself—not that this pamphlet is a very good one, but that it is at all, since we have plenty of books at home, and one gets used to them in the course of time, but because the elaborate scientific description of the structure of the instrument, and the "stars" in broad daylight before they got through.

[illegible]

Next in procession of discovery, among other animals of less note, was presented "a quadruped with an amazingly long neck, head like a sheep, bearing two long spiral horns white as polished ivory, and standing in perpendicular parallel to each other. Its body was like that of a deer, but its fore-legs were most disproportionately long, and its tail, which was very long, curved away from the body, and lay high over its rump, and hung two or three feet by its side. Its colours were bright bay and white brindled in patches, but of noregular form." This is probably the animal known to us on earth, and particularly along the Mississippi River, as the "gyrassatus," to which I may partly allude refer in a future article.

But all these beings faded into insignificance com-

bined with the first sight of the genuine Lunatics, or men in the moon," four feet high, covered, except in the face, with short, glossy, copper-coloured hair, and with wings of a similar membrane, without hair, lying snugly upon their backs from the top of their shoulders to the calves of their legs, with faces of a yellowish flesh colour—a slight improvement on the large orang-outang. Complimentary for the lunatic! But, says the chronicler, the dejected lunatic declared that, for their long legs, they would not as well on a parade ground as some of the Cockney militia! A little rough, my friend the reader, will exclaim, for the aforesaid militia.

BY FATHER PROUT.
"He that giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord."

We are not skilled in logic, nor, with the aid of the cards I know, except pigmy 'hurdy' the 'gyn' class at cards in the public-houses for half-gallons, examining and defending your clergy by their lawful devices into your heads, there's no use in tryin' to drive logic before pigs! But if you did know logic, which you do not, you would perceive at once that the passage have just quoted, naturally devolve itself into two branches. The first involves 'the gyn'; 'that is, rationally, and systematically considered, what you ought to do, and the second involves 'the poor,' that is, the receivers of the gifts, or the persons for whom you ought to do it.

First, then, as to the 'giv'n'. Now it stands out
frasson, that as the scripture says in some other places
that 'the blind, because, may be, they do not see',
fall into the bog-hole, poor things! get drowned
and so, though there is wonderful kindness
rather among them, it's not to be expected that the
people who have some sense. No! the giv'es must be
deeper have them. Some of 'ye will try to
understand, and say, 'tis glad enough 's giv' be
make up your minds, any one of 'em, 'till you
single class o' s'perrits, 't'ry they o' your lives,
'till I'll come in to the course of a year, and derode
that to the 'till to the 'till to the 'till to the 'till
more than some of the well to do-farmers, and it will be
in my eye at this blessed moment, have had their
give me a little back to 'em, 's' the last
twelvemonth. What a penny a day
comes to more than thirty shillings a year
that insignificant thrille, I haven't had from some of
the 'till. I don't want to mean and get but, know
Murphy of the Glen, I'm afraid I shall be
to name you before the whole congregation, some of
I won't say more nor less, pay up your 's-fal dues.
Aguiline says, 's' nod's as good as a word to
hills here.

[illegible][illegible]

Last Thursday was a week since Bartleby fell,
and I went down to buy a horse, for this is a large
marsh, and mortification and little else are to be
waded about to answer all the sick calls, to say nothing
of stations, weddings, and christenings. Well, I
wasn't expected, so that there I stood, without a copper if my
pocket after I had paid the dealer. It rained soon
and dogs, and as I am so poor that I can't afford to
be great cost, I got wet to the skin in less than
no time.

There ye were, scores o' ye, i' the public house,
the wale up, and the drinkin' gait, as if fress for a waiger, and there
was not one o' ye had the grace to ask "Father
front, ha' ye got a mouth i' yer face?" And there
stood the men stoed to the rain with their hats
on, in that, i' suppo'in it had continued rainin' until now,

I hadn't been picked up by Mr. Mun Roche o' Kesh
Brimman, a honest jentleman and a hospitable.
He took me home with him, and there, to y'er eternal disgrace,
your villains, I got as full as a tick, and Mun had to
carry me home, and he said to me, "You're a
lustin' home to all o' ye who belong to the three
Church."

[illegible]

11

At the Railway Meat Shed.
Calves, Pigs, Poultry, Butcher, and Eggs.
LAVERACK and GIBSON will sell by
auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The above.

N. COLLIER has received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, on an early day,
The above shipment of seasonable boots and shoes.
Particulars in a future issue.

Meerschaum and other pipes
Fancy goods
Shop fixtures, stings, &c.

On **MONDAY** next, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock
precisely.
Terms, cash.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO. received instructions to sell by auction their Rooms, Pitt-street, on **TUESDAY, 13th,** 200 packages boots and shoes, now landing from above favourite makers.
Terms, liberal

THE property must be sold, and inspection is in which purpose cards to view can be obtained at the
The steamers call at the wharf to and from
twenty-four times daily.

TERMS.—Half cash, half mortgage, if desired.

ON FRIDAY, the 9th day of March, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, pursuant to writ of fieri facias, issued in this cause, under the name of the said defendant, and previously satisfied, the goods and chattels of the said defendant, viz: Licenses of the Fairy B. Beach, and Stock-in-trade, consisting of spirits and beer, will be sold by public auction, at Fairy B. Beach. Dated this 8th day of March, 1884.

JAMES MAYHEW

1866.
sent to a
the same
the above-
ver, Manly
and bottled
ver, Manly

